

ABSTRACT**HDL CHOLESTEROL PROFILE OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE
PATIENTS AT DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY AND VASCULAR
RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA IN 2014**

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is one of the global leading cardiovascular disease burden. CHD happens because stricture of the coronary artery that disturb blood flow into cardiomyocytes. CHD is strongly related with the etiology of atherosclerosis. Some factors that triggers atherosclerosis are family history, age, sex, smoking, dislipidemia, hypertension, obesity, and diabetes mellitus.

These recent years cardiovascular diseases have shown a significant contribution to global mortality. In 2005, the total mortality caused by cardiovascular diseases reached 17,5 million deaths, 7,6 million of them were caused by CHD. Meanwhile, according to a research conducted by Ministry of Health of Indonesia Republic 2014, the prevalence of CHD based on diagnosis was estimated in 2013 reached 1,5% of Indonesia total population, which is 2.650.340 people. Education and prevention are believed to be the key points to understand the identification and modification of risk factors. Because of that, this research conduct an observation towards the HDL cholesterol profile of CHD patients in the Department of Cardiology and Vascular RSUD Dr Soetomo Surabaya in 2014.

This research is an observational-descriptive that observe some variables such as; sex, age, and HDL cholesterol profile of CHD patients in the Department

of Cardiology and Vascular RSUD Dr Soetomo Surabaya in 2014. The method of this research is gathering secondary data via medical records. This is a total sampling research and continued with recapitulation and data analysis descriptively.

From the total of 84 samples, the ratio between male and female patients is 3:1, CHD patients were mostly >60 years old and there was an increase of distribution parallel with the increase of age group. 61,3% patients were found not having lipid profile examination, meanwhile 41,94% samples that had a lipid profile checkup shown low HDL cholesterol level which is <40 mg/dL, and in this research there is a negative correlation because the frequency of sample increases as the HDL cholesterol level decreases.

Keywords: *coronary heart disease*, HDL kolesterol